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                  resulting in a closer connection to BABS
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                  fields
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               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
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=> index biosci
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                                                       ENTRY   SESSION
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INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
       AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS,
       BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB,
       CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, ...' ENTERED AT 18:48:16 ON 07 NOV
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=> s (bacteriophage or phage) (w) 77
          1   FILE ADISINSIGHT
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         10   FILE BIOSIS
          2   FILE BIOTECHABS
          2   FILE BIOTECHDS
          1   FILE BIOTECHNO
         11   FILE CAPLUS
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          4   FILE EMBASE
          2   FILE ESBIOBASE
         24   FILE GENBANK
          3   FILE IFIPAT
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          2   FILE PASCAL
          1   FILE PHAR
  58 FILES SEARCHED...
          2   FILE PROMT
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          2   FILE TOXCENTER
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          2   FILE WPIDS
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L1    QUE (BACTERIOPHAGE OR PHAGE) (W) 77

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L2           59 L1

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SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l4 and sequence
L5            5 L4 AND SEQUENCE

=> d l5 bib ab 1-5

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 5  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2003:6130  CAPLUS
DN   138:69476
TI   Method for separating bacterial cells and bacterial cell components using
     immobilized bacteriophage or bacteriophage proteins
IN   Kareth, Michael Schuetz; Grassl, Renate; Meyer, Roman; Frick, Sibylle;
     Robl, Ingrid; Zander, Thomas; Miller, Stefan
PA   Profos A.-G., Germany
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   German
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   WO 2003000888        A2    20030103    WO 2002-DE2302          20020624
     WO 2003000888        A3    20031224
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
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          BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     DE 10129815          A1     20030109    DE 2001-10129815       20010624
     EP 1399551           A2     20040324    EP 2002-750798         20020624
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI DE 2001-10129815     A      20010624
     WO 2002-DE2302       W      20020624
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AB The invention relates to a method for selectively sepg. bacterial cells and/or cell components such as plasmids, whereby the sepn. is carried out using a solid support to which bacteriophages or bacteriophage proteins are attached. Thus, biotin-labeled phage T4 were immobilized on streptavidin-coated magnetic beads and these were used in affinity purifn. of E. coli. Plasmids of the purified E. coli may then be isolated.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
AN 2003-28040 BIOTECHDS
TI Adapter-directed display system having expression vector with ***sequence*** encoding exogenous polypeptide and helper vector, for displaying exogenous polypeptide e.g., receptor ligand on outer surface of genetic package;
recombinant protein production via plasmid expression in host cell
AU WANG C; ZHONG P; WANG X
PA WANG C; ZHONG P; WANG X
PI US 2003104355 5 Jun 2003
AI US 2001-33399 2 Nov 2001
PRAI US 2001-33399 2 Nov 2001; US 2001-33399 2 Nov 2001
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 2003-801222 [75]
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - An adapter-directed display system for displaying an exogenous polypeptide on the outer surface of a genetic package, comprising an expression vector with a ***sequence*** that encodes exogenous polypeptide fused to first adapter ***sequence*** , and a helper vector with outer-surface sequences encoding proteins fused to second adapter, the polypeptide is produced in a host cell to cause display of the polypeptide, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An adapter-directed display system (I) for displaying an exogenous polypeptide on the outer surface of a genetic package, comprising an expression vector comprising a coding ***sequence*** that encodes the exogenous polypeptide fused in-frame
to
a first adapter ***sequence*** , where the vector is devoid of outer-surface sequences encoding any functional outer-surface proteins of the genetic package, and a helper vector comprising outer-surface sequences encoding outer-surface proteins necessary for packaging the genetic package, where at least one of the outer-surface protein is fused in-frame to a second adapter, the first and second adapter acting, when the polypeptide is produced in a suitable host cell, to cause the display of the polypeptide through pairwise interaction between the first and second adapters. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a helper vector (II) for displaying a polypeptide on the outer surface of a genetic package comprising, outer-surface sequences necessary for packaging the genetic package, where at least one of the surface presenting sequences in fused in-frame to an adapter, the adapter acting, when the polypeptide is produced in a suitable host cell, to cause the display of the polypeptide; (2) an expression vector (III) for producing a polypeptide within or on the outer surface of a genetic package, comprising a coding ***sequence*** encoding the polypeptide fused in-frame to a first adapter, where the vector is devoid of outer-surface sequences encoding any functional outer-surface proteins of the genetic package, and expression of the polypeptide on the outer surface of the genetic package is mediated through non-covalent pairwise interaction between the first adapter and a second adapter, where the second adapter is fused to an outer-surface protein; (3) a kit comprising (I), (II) or (III) in suitable packaging; (4) a host cell comprising (I), (II) or (III); (5) a polypeptide displayed on the outer surface of a genetic package using (I); (6) a genetic package (IV) displaying on its outer surface a fusion polypeptide, the fusion polypeptide comprising a polypeptide ***sequence*** to be displayed, fused in-frame with a first adapter, the first adapter acting, when the fusion polypeptide is produced in a suitable host cell, to cause the display of the fusion polypeptide through non-covalent pairwise interaction between the first adapter and a second adapter that is linked to an outer-surface protein; (7) a selectable library comprising several genetic packages, at least one being (IV); (8) a selectable library (V) comprising several genetic packages, at least one member of several packages displaying a polypeptide on its outer surface using (I); and (9) detecting (M1) the presence of a specific interaction between a test agent and an exogenous polypeptide that is displayed on a genetic package, involves providing a genetic package displaying the exogenous polypeptide that is prepared using (I), contacting the genetic package with the test agent under conditions suitable to produce a stable polypeptide-agent complex, and detecting the formation of the stable polypeptide-agent complex on the genetic package, thus detecting the presence of a specific interaction.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred System: (I) is a phage or bacterial display system. The genetic package is chosen from viruses, cells and spores. The outer-surface sequences encode functional coat proteins of a phage. The phage is a filamentous phage. The outer-surface sequences are chosen from gene III, gene VI, gene VII, gene VIII and gene IX of a filamentous phage. The outer-surface sequences encode bacterial outer-surface proteins chosen from Lpp-OmpA, TraT, Pal, Oprl, Inp and AIDA-I. The first and second adapters are homodimerization or heterodimerization sequences. The homodimerization sequences consist of a pair of cysteine residues. The first and second adapters form a coiled-coil dimer, where the first and second adapters are leucine zippers and comprise heterodimeric receptor sequences that mediate heterodimerization of the receptors. The first and second adapters comprise heterodimerization sequences of GABAB receptor 1/receptor 2 and GABAB receptor 2/receptor 1, respectively. The helper vector further comprises at least one additional copy of outer-surface ***sequence*** that competes for packaging with the fusion outer-surface ***sequence*** . The expression vector is chosen from pABMX14 and pABMX15. The phage helper vector is chosen from GM-UltraHelper phage vector, CM-UltraHelper phage vector and GMCT-UltraHelper phage vector. Preferred Vector: (II) is a phage helper vector or bacterial helper vector. The adapter causes the display of the polypeptide through pairwise interaction with a second adapter, which is fused in-frame with the polypeptide. The adapter causes the display of the polypeptide in the absence of expression of an outer-surface protein through a phagemid vector or a plasmid. The two adapters are heterodimerization or homodimerization sequences. (III) is a phagemid vector or bacterial expression vector. The outer-surface sequences encode bacterial

outer-surface proteins. Preferred Method: In (M1), the exogenous polypeptide is chosen from antigen-binding unit, cell surface receptor, receptor ligand, cytosolic protein, secreted protein, and nuclear protein. Preferably, the exogenous polypeptide is antigen-binding unit. The test agent is chosen from protein, polysaccharides, lipid and their combinations. The test agent is an antigen or ligand.

USE - (I) is useful for displaying a polypeptide on the outer surface of a genetic package, which involves causing (I) to be transcribed and translated in a suitable host cell. (V) is useful for obtaining a polypeptide with desired property, which involves providing (V), and screening the selectable library to obtain at least one genetic package displaying a polypeptide with the desired property. The desired property is binding specificity to an agent of interest. Screening the selectable library further involves isolating the genetic package that displays a polypeptide having the desired property. Isolating the genetic package further involves obtaining a nucleotide ***sequence*** from the genetic package that encodes the polypeptide with the desired property. The polypeptide with the desired property is chosen from antigen-binding unit, cell surface receptor, receptor ligand, cytosolic protein, secreted protein, nuclear protein, and their functional motif (claimed).

EXAMPLE - Construction of an adapter-directed display system comprising CM-UltraHelper phage vector was done as follows. The pABMC13 vector was constructed by replacing the ***sequence*** between the XbaI and BglII sites of vector pABMD1 with a synthetic DNA fragment comprising 5'-3' gene III leader ***sequence*** , a KpnI site, a coding ***sequence*** for Ala-Cys-Gly-Gly and a Myc-tag. The synthetic ***sequence*** was linked in-frame with gene III in pABMD1 vector. The CM-UltraHelper phage vector was constructed by replacing the KpnI/BamHI fragment encoding and partial p III protein in the KO7 Kpn helper vector with the corresponding fragment encoding a partial p III leader and the adapter2-pIII fusion protein from the pABMC13 vector. The resulting CM-UltraHelper phage vector encoded an engineered pIII capsid fused with Cys-myc domain placed at the N-terminal of pIII. The B9 KO7 kpn helper phage clone was used for the construction of CM-UltraHelper phage vector. After subcloning of the engineered gene III fragment into KO7 kpn phage vector, 24 kanamycin-resistant colonies were grown in 96-well microtiter plates in 2xYT medium with 70 microg/ml Kanamycin, and supernatants were used for phage screening by phage enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Twenty three clones were found to generate phage particles. To confirm the ability of CM-UltraHelper phages to package the expressed Cys-Myc-pIII fusion into the phage particles, ELISA assay using anti-Myc antibody was performed. The CM-UltraHelper phages from the selected five clones displayed the Myc-tag on their surfaces. Such Myc-tag was not detectable in the KO7 helper phage negative control. The vector pABMX15 and was constructed from pABMD2 by replacing the fd gene III fragment of pABMD2 with a synthetic DNA fragment encoding the HA-Tag and Gly-Gly-Cys. To demonstrate that a functional protein was displayed using CM-UltraHelper phage vector, the single-chain antibody AM1 was subcloned into the pABMX15 vector. The resulting pABMX15-AM1 was transformed into TG1 cells, and the cells were superinfected with CM-UltraHelper phage with a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 100. Phage particles were generated and purified. The single-chain antibody displayed on the phage surface was detected by phage ELISA using plates coated with AM1-antigen 2x1012 phages were added for each well. The secondary antibody was horse radish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated anti-M13 antibody. The ELISA results showed that the phagemid particles generated from all four MOI infections were capable of specifically binding to AM1-antigen, which indicated that functional single-chain antibody was displayed on the phage surface. The control phagemids generated from TG1 carrying pABMX15-AM1/M13KO7 vectors did not bind to AM1-antigen. The phage particles were also used for western blot analysis. Phage particles were denatured by heating in sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) sample buffer under non-reducing conditions, the scFv antibody was only displayed by CM-UltraHelper phage, not by M13KO7 helper ***phage*** . (***77*** pages)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 5 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN
AN 84:22121 DISSABS Order Number: AAR8501756
TI THE ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE BACILLUS SUBTILIS GENE ENCODING THE MAJOR SIGMA FACTOR OF RNA POLYMERASE (SIGMA-43, SIGMA-55, RPOD)
AU GITT, MICHAEL ALAN [PH.D.]
CS UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS (0029)
SO Dissertation Abstracts International, (1984) Vol. 45, No. 11B, p. 3493. Order No.: AAR8501756. 156 pages.
DT Dissertation
FS DAI
LA English
ED Entered STN: 19921118
Last Updated on STN: 19921118
AB To understand the in vivo role of the major sigma subunit of Bacillus subtilis RNA polymerase, and to understand more about its mechanism of action and regulation, we have isolated its gene, the rpoD gene. Using immunological screening, we isolated 13 phage, all having at least two 3.5 kb EcoRI fragments in common. One representative phage, (lamda)gtWES-sigma-82, contained only the two 3.5 kb inserts in addition to the lambda arms. Its lysate was shown to contain a product which cross-reacted with anti-sigma-43 (aka sigma-55) antibody, and which was identical to authentic sigma-43 in apparent molecular weight, charge, and VS protease peptide map.

Restriction fragments of the insert DNA were subcloned into plasmid pCP112 to localize the rpoD gene to a 1.7 kb EcoRI-SphI fragment, using a maxicell assay. Other proteins were encoded in the adjacent DNA within the original 7 kb insert. The subcloned 1.7 kb fragment coded for a product which was identical to authentic sigma-43 in apparent molecular weight, peptide map, and immunologic properties.

The 1.7 kb fragment was sequenced and the primary structure of sigma-43 deduced and compared to the N-terminal ***sequence*** of authentic sigma-43. The molecular weight of sigma-43 is calculated as 42,828 daltons, rather than the 55,000 value obtained from gel electrophoresis. I have located a strong ribosomal binding site just upstream of the initiator methionine and a rho-independent transcription terminator ***sequence*** just downstream of the translational termination codon. Codon usage resembles the average for several B. subtilis genes. The rpoD gene appears to be part of an operon, as is the case in E. coli.

The sigma-43 protein exhibits extensive homology, especially in the C-terminal two-thirds of the ***sequence*** , to sigma-70 of E. coli. A large internal stretch of 245 amino acids present in sigma-70 is absent in sigma-43. Other proteins exhibiting homology with sigma-43 include the core-binding nusA protein, the heat shock regulator protein of E. coli, and specific DNA-binding proteins. No amino acid homology was found between sigma-43 and B. subtilis phage SPO1 sigma-gp28, E. coli

```
      ***phage***    ***77***   RNA polymerase, or E. coli DNA primase.

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 5  PROMT  COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

AN   2003:538870  PROMT
TI   Maximizing the yield of full-length RNA from an in vitro transcription
     reaction.(Tools & Techniques)
AU   Meis, Ron; Pease, Jim; Kramer, Katharine
SO   Bioscience Technology, (Sept 2003) Vol. 28, No. 9, pp. 8(2).
PB   Reed Business Information
DT   Newsletter
LA   English
WC   1986
     *FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT*
AB     Abstract
      THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2003 Reed Business Information

     Subscription: $37.90 per year. Published monthly. Box 6399, Torrence, CA
     90504.

L5   ANSWER 5 OF 5  WPIDS  COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN   1987-286263 [41]   WPIDS
CR   1993-257894 [32]
DNC  C1987-121376
TI   Pure nucleic acid comprising G 10 L   ***sequence***   - useful for
     enhancing expression of genes in bacteria for prodn. of hormones, plant or
     bacterial enzymes etc..
DC   B04 D16
IN   OLINS, P O; OLAFS, P
PA   (MONS) MONSANTO CO
CYC  21
PI   EP 241446       A  19871014 (198741)* EN   32
        R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
     AU 8770661      A  19871001 (198746)
     HU 43625        T  19871130 (198751)
     JP 63000289     A  19880105 (198806)
     DK 8701544      A  19871221 (198810)
     ZA 8702242      A  19871124 (198817)
     EP 241446       B1 19950301 (199513)  EN   39
        R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
     DE 3751100      G  19950406 (199519)
     ES 2070828      T3 19950616 (199531)
     IL 82017        A  19960119 (199616)
     IE 67890        B  19960501 (199629)
     JP 2511948      B2 19960703 (199631)        32
     CA 1340091      C  19981020 (199901)
ADT  EP 241446 A EP 1987-870039 19870326; JP 63000289 A JP 1987-72974 19870326;
     ZA 8702242 A ZA 1987-2242 19870326; EP 241446 B1 EP 1987-870039 19870326;
     DE 3751100 G DE 1987-3751100 19870326, EP 1987-870039 19870326; ES 2070828
     T3 EP 1987-870039 19870326; IL 82017 A IL 1987-82017 19870326; IE 67890 B
     IE 1987-782 19870326; JP 2511948 B2 JP 1987-72974 19870326; CA 1340091 C
     CA 1987-533052 19870326
FDT  DE 3751100 G Based on EP 241446; ES 2070828 T3 Based on EP 241446; JP
     2511948 B2 Previous Publ. JP 63000289
PRAI US 1987-5821          19870204; US 1986-845159        19860327
AB   EP    241446 A UPAB: 19970502
     (1) Pure nucleic acid molecule comprising a G10L   ***sequence***   is
     new. The   ***sequence***   esp. comprises about the first 100 nucleotides
     immediately 5' to the translation start codon of the   ***bacteriophage***
       ***77***   gene 10 coding   ***sequence***  . (2) Prodn. of a
heterologous
     protein (I) in bacteria comprises causing expression of a gene comprising
     a G10L   ***sequence***   operatively joined to a DNA   ***sequence***
     coding for (I).
         USE/ADVANTAGE - The nucleic acid molecule enhances the expression of
     a wide variety of genes, both procaryotic and eucaryotic, in bacteria. (I)
     is esp. a mammalian growth hormone, atriopeptigen or plant or bacterial
     enzyme.
     Dwg.0/12


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     INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
     AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS,
     BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB,
     CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, ...' ENTERED AT 18:48:16 ON 07 NOV 2004
                SEA (BACTERIOPHAGE OR PHAGE) (W) 77
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                 1   FILE ADISINSIGHT
                 1   FILE BIOENG
                10   FILE BIOSIS
                 2   FILE BIOTECHABS
                 2   FILE BIOTECHDS
                 1   FILE BIOTECHNO
                11   FILE CAPLUS
                25   FILE DGENE
                 2   FILE DISSABS
                 4   FILE EMBASE
                 2   FILE ESBIOBASE
                24   FILE GENBANK
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                 1   FILE PHAR
                 2   FILE PROMT
                 3   FILE SCISEARCH
                 2   FILE TOXCENTER
                 4   FILE USPATFULL
                 2   FILE WPIDS
                 2   FILE WPINDEX
L1              QUE (BACTERIOPHAGE OR PHAGE) (W) 77
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     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, USPATFULL, IFIPAT, SCISEARCH,
     BIOTECHDS, DISSABS, ESBIOBASE, LIFESCI, PASCAL, PROMT, TOXCENTER, WPIDS,
     ADISINSIGHT, BIOENG, BIOTECHNO, PHAR' ENTERED AT 18:49:37 ON 07 NOV 2004
L2           59 S L1
L3           28 DUP REM L2 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4           22 S L3 NOT PELLETIER?/AU
L5            5 S L4 AND SEQUENCE
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=> log h
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                              SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    49.63      50.98

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)        SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -0.70      -0.70

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 18:51:54 ON 07 NOV 2004
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